

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Shipping.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co,
Hongkong, January 28, 1974

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
INDUS, Captain S. D. SHILLARD, will leave
this on THURSDAY, the 28th February,
at Noon.
This and General Cargo for London, will
be conveyed via Bombay, without transship-
ment, arriving one week later than by the
direct route. Silk and Valuables will be
transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendant.
Hongkong, February 14, 1878. f623

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be de-
parted for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on or about FRIDAY, the 1st March,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 28th instant. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.
For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, February 1, 1878. mel

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAELIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL-
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 7th March,
1878, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. A. P. A. Commandant HERNANDEZ,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPORE, and
CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.
Cargo will be received on board until
p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 6th March, 1878. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
H. DU POUY, Agent.
Hongkong, February 22, 1878. me7

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. III.—Vol. VI.

OF THE

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS

Imperial Confucianism.
A Visit to the Country of Gentlemen.
The Rhythms of the Shik-king.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
The Tang Kou Chi.
Geographical Notes on the Province of
Kiangsi.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligences.
Notes and Queries:
On Silk-works in China.
Native Literature on Chinese Pottery.
A Chinese Advertisement.
Studies of Words.
Distillation in China.
A Chinese Coin.
The Desert of Gobi.
Sails Wanted, Bazarong, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, January 14, 1878.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.

THE S. S. State of Alabama having ar-
rived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are informed that their Goods are
being landed at their risk into the Godowns
of the Underigned, whence and/or from the
Wharf or Bosta delivery may be obtained.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Goods remaining undelivered after the
27th instant will be subject to rent.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, February 20, 1878. f627

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. "AMAZONE."

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
Indus, from London, in connection
with the above Steamer, are hereby in-
formed that their Goods are being landed
and stored at their risk at the Company's
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless Intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before To-day, the 21st instant,
at 4 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Underigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after Wed-
nesday, the 27th instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUY,
Agent.
Hongkong, February 21, 1878. f627

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Underigned for countersig-
nature, and take immediate delivery. This
Cargo has been landed and stored at their
risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUY,
Agent.
Hongkong, February 13, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

QUICKSTEP, American barque, Captain
Barnaby.—Captain.

TARTAR, German brig, Captain Kaemena.
—Melchers & Co.

MARIE, German barque, Captain Hun-
dewadt.—Wielor & Co.

PALESTINE, British barque, Captain H.
Scovcroft.—Tal Lee.

KILLARNEY, British steamer, Captain
O'Neill.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matschada, on Goods on board
Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

INSURANCES.

YANGTZEH INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....£420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE....." 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 75,000
Total Capital and accumula-
tions this date.....£725,000

Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq., O. KINGS, Esq.,
M. P. EVANS, Esq., O. LUCAS, Esq.,
Secretaries.

Members: Russell & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers:
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.

Hongkong, London, San Francisco; and
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the World, at current
rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS
OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be
annually distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877. ocl

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant in-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTD 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors:
KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.
FANG YIM, Merchant.
HO SAM, of Hong Sik Chan, Merchant.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.
CHOW SING YONG, Merchant.
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on
Buildings and on Goods stored
therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to
DISCOUNT OF 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, August 23, 1877. au23

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

Incorporated by ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Intimations.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
IN LIQUIDATION.

A SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL at
the Rate of FIVE TAELS per
SHARE will be made to Shareholders of
record on the 1st October, Payable at the
Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th Inst.

Warrants will be delivered by the Under-
signed to Shareholders or their lawful
representatives on presentation of Share
Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 6th
Instant, inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 percent on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
the ports and in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agencies is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and it is important that more than
one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS
OF
China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS
OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-
KING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MANAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 28 MAPS and PLANS
by
WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and
CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
DENNIS, F.R.S.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed
descriptions of important STREETS and MONU-
MENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general
TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its
neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES
and minute details respecting the rise and
progress and social characteristics of the
several foreign settlements. To these particu-
lars are added summaries and statistics of
the TRADE of each Port, compiled from
official returns, together with statements
respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EX-
CHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION,
DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY.
Hints, and recommendations to travellers,
giving full particulars of OFFICE, and mode
of proceeding to the less frequented settle-
ments are also included, combined with
notes on DOMESTIC MANNERS and Mode
of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particu-
lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong
contains an historical sketch forming a
chronological index of the chief events
which occupied public attention between
1841 and 1868, including POLITICAL EVENTS,
Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the
passing of important ORDINANCES, the
ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT
RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable
PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,
FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES
and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the
various steam companies' lines. It also
includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works
published in the English language upon
China and Japan, while a copious INDEX
at the end of the work affords a ready
means of reference to the reader.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of
WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now
estimated those of the China Mail.
The unusual success which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
Mr CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF
NEAT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND.
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO
EXECUTE
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.
FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SLIPS, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED
PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING
SHIPS.
LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING
BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS,
&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street,
(Back of Club).

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has
been very much extended. The fol-
lowing are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Mau Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,
Luen Hing Street; Chui Heng Low Hotel,
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan
Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen
Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen
Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee
Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai
Heng Shop, Sin Chong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun
Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kok
Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yih Ching Cheong, Foo-
chow Arsenal; Mr. Lam Kwok Ching, Mar-
itime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Mar-
itime Customs; Mr. Ho Yee Chuen, Mar-
itime Customs; Mr. Chui Sing Hoi, Messrs
Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong
Chuen Shop, Educational Mission School;
and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime
Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Muni-
cipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong
Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies;
others will be published, when they are
arranged for. Negotiations are in progress
with the express couriers who carry the
official despatches and Peking Gazette, to
circulate

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A, and those in the body of the Harbour are marked B, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Albion	Brit.	F. Ashton	366	Jan. 27	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Haliphong	K'loon Dock
Altona	Ger.	Müller	1179	Feb. 21	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Amato	Ger.	Brown	973	Feb. 22	Meyer & Co.		
Atlanta	Ger.	Petersen	739	Feb. 22	Siemssen & Co.		
Bellona	Ger.	Abraham	999	Feb. 22	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Bonelli	Ger.	Buchanan	1421	Feb. 22	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Bertha	Ger.	Langley	749	Feb. 22	Kwok Acheong		
Bombay	Span.	Green	838	Jan. 29	Russell & Co.		
Butan	Span.	Tromoya	95	Oct. 2	Kwok Acheong		
Camoes	Ger.	Acemann	648	Feb. 22	Siemssen & Co.		
China	Brit.	Scott	317	Feb. 22	K' Wong Lee Yuen		
Conquest	Brit.	Pitman	864	Feb. 22	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Golden Horn	Brit.	Alton	1024	Jan. 26	Hop Kee & Co.		
Halloway	Brit.	Abbott	277	Feb. 17	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Kinchow	Brit.	Zubiaguirre	331	Feb. 12	Russell & Co.		
Lévy	Brit.	Clarke	994	Feb. 22	Siemssen & Co.		
Maharajah	Brit.	Peacock	1026	Feb. 1	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Minerva	Brit.	Punchard	864	Feb. 22	Butterfield & Swire		
Namoa	Brit.	Reid	584	Feb. 22	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Newelwang	Brit.	Ellis	664	Feb. 22	Remedios & Co.		
Normanby	Brit.	Goyenechea	500	Feb. 22	Melchers & Co.		
Panay	Brit.	Sergeant	643	Feb. 17	Melchers & Co.		
Parmabuco	Brit.	Hyde	1201	Jan. 29	H. Kler & Co.		
Rednorahio	Brit.	Thompson	938	Feb. 9	Yuen Fat Hong		
Rajasthambhar	Brit.	Hopkins	48	Sept. 19	Insurance Company		
Sea Gull	Brit.	Roberts	1533	Feb. 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
State of Alabama	Brit.	Hunter	265	Feb. 20	Landstein & Co.		
Wash	Brit.	Ashley	993	Feb. 18	Russell & Co.		
West Stanley	Brit.	Goggin	289	Jan. 20	Kwok Acheong		
Yotung	Brit.	Aranguren	661	Feb. 23	Landstein & Co.		
Sailing Vessels							
Alden Basso	Amer. bge.	Noyes	842	Dec. 27	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Alex. Newton	Brit. bge.	Newton	808	Feb. 1	Chinese		
Alma M. Minott	Amer. sh.	Whitmore	1100	Jan. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Alphington	Brit. bge.	Cunningham	326	Sept. 6	Wielor & Co.		
Angela	Ger. bge.	Barbeyron	891	Nov. 14	Carlowitz & Co.		
Anna	Ger. bge.	Jessen	447	Jan. 8	Edvard Schellhaus & Co.		
Annie Lorrain	Brit. bge.	Gales	752	Dec. 8	Russell & Co.		
Annie M. Small	Amer. sh.	Packer	1053	Dec. 16	Caplain		
Antelope	Brit. bge.	Ohany	1306	Feb. 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Antipodes	Brit. bge.	Wyeth	682	Jan. 14	Siemssen & Co.		
Aristos	Norw. bge.	Ericsson	928	Feb. 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
B. F. Watson	Amer. bge.	Hawkins	993	Nov. 28	Edvard Schellhaus & Co.		
Bonita	Ger. sm. sh.	Stein	841	Jan. 26	Meyer & Co.		
Broomhall	Brit. sh.	Bate	1379	Oct. 26	Siemssen & Co.		
Carl Ritter	Ger. bge.	Lautsen	638	Feb. 23	Order		
Cashmere	Amer. bge.	Kendrick	831	Feb. 8	Chinese		
Ceylon	Amer. sh.	Kelly	1448	Jan. 25	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Charger	Brit. sh.	Brick	656	Feb. 4	Chinese		
Charon Wattana	Ger. bge.	Wildfang	841	Dec. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Christine	Brit. sh.	Evans	880	Dec. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
City of Halifax	Amer. sh.	Norris	1158	Feb. 7	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Comet	Amer. sh.	Cromwell	150	Sept. 26	Insurance Co.		
Copra	Brit. sh.	Spence	1198	Feb. 18	Meyer & Co.		
Corona	Brit. sh.	Lehonnals	318	Jan. 7	Edvard Schellhaus & Co.		
Dauphin	Brit. sh.	Evans	941	Jan. 22	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Edward P. Bourville	Amer. sh.	Leckie	1180	Feb. 21	Messageries Maritimes		
Eudora Adolphe	Ital. bge.	Mirrin	254	Feb. 13	Carlowitz & Co.		
F. Starke	Ital. bge.	Gargullo	494	Feb. 9	Thos. Howard & Co.		
Falcon	Brit. bge.	Barry	798	Dec. 28	Meyer & Co.		
Fanny	Brit. bge.	Degomson	313	Jan. 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Fang-n-Balaugh	Ger. bge.	Rute	240	Jan. 13	Carlowitz & Co.		
Felix Mendelssohn	Ger. bge.	Barber	821	Feb. 12	Wielor & Co.		
Fidello	Ger. bge.	Bolsan	617	Feb. 19	Battles & Co.		
Freeman Clark	Amer. sh.	Dwight	1396	Jan. 15	Wielor & Co.		
Friedrich	Ger. sm. sh.	Meyer	295	Feb. 12	Melchers & Co.		
G. F. Muntz	Ger. bge.	Schulkin	924	Feb. 12	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Georgina	Brit. bge.	Romney	736	Feb. 13	Meyer & Co.		
Globe	Brit. bge.	Harrison	656	Dec. 22	Meyer & Co.		
Golden Spur	Amer. sh.	Farrell	1576	Aug. 19	Russell & Co.		
Great Admiral	Brit. bge.	Thompson	773	Feb. 12	Russell & Co.		
Hark Away	Amer. bge.	Frank	573	Jan. 15	Rozario & Co.		
Herbert Black	Ger. bge.	Frank	484	Feb. 4	Landstein & Co.		
Herrmann	Brit. sh.	Koch	256	Feb. 18	Messageries Maritimes		
Hieronimus	Amer. sh.	Willey	1018	Feb. 18	Messageries Maritimes		
Humboldt	Ger. bge.	Dicksen	1000	Jan. 22	Melchers & Co.		
Ionian	Brit. bge.	Cave	273	Nov. 24	Carlowitz & Co.		
Jale	Russ. sh.	Moberg	1365	Dec. 20	Landstein & Co.		
Kaiser	Ger. sh.	Ruhase	1240	Feb. 23	Melchers & Co.		
Kalaja	Russ. bge.	Ross	690	Jan. 12	Order		
Kata Waters	Brit. bge.	Giese	680	Dec. 3	Rozario & Co.		
Kenton	Brit. bge.	Colvin	667	Feb. 15	Wielor & Co.		
Lady Bowen	Brit. bge.	Fox	892	Jan. 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Louis	Ger. sm. sh.	Schierloch	245	Feb. 23	Edvard Schellhaus & Co.		
Lucie	Brit. bge.	Kilndt	482	Feb. 12	Tak Mao		
Marie	Ger. bge.	Hundewadt	428	Jan. 22	Rozario & Co.		
Mignon	Amer. sm. sh.	Soule	484	Dec. 7	Remedios & Co.		
Minerva	Span. bge.	Bravilero	273	Jan. 30	Tak Mao		
Morning Star	Brit. bge.	Michaelsen	197	Feb. 5	Gillman & Co.		
Mosquito	Brit. bge.	Miles	649	Feb. 12	Landstein & Co.		
Most Glen	Ger. bge.	Nicholls	920	Dec. 29	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Nagara	Ger. sh.	Wischhusen	157	Feb. 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Nicolaus	Brit. bge.	Stalker	695	Jan. 24	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Nimrod	Brit. bge.	Clark	327	Jan. 6	Wielor & Co.		
Northern Star	Span. sh.	Ularie	217	Feb. 14	Remedios & Co.		
Nuevo Constante	Brit. bge.	Soowcroft	598	Feb. 14	Melchers & Co.		
Palestine	Ger. bge.	Schultz	391	Feb. 10	Siemssen & Co.		
Patia	Brit. bge.	Tyrer	472	Feb. 7	Butterfield & Swire		
Pauline	Ger. bge.	Christians	251	Feb. 16	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Pello	Ger. bge.	Richelsen	420	Feb. 22	Meyer & Co.		
Quikstep	Amer. bge.	Barnaby	828	Jan. 4	Captain		
Rapla	Brit. bge.	Bunte	429	Jan. 5	Tak-mee Hop-kee		
Rabon	Brit. sm. sh.	Timmsen	204	Jan. 17	Meyer & Co.		
Samar	Amer. sh.	Miller	1056	Feb. 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Silas Fish	Amer. bge.	Williams	752	Feb. 18	Meyer & Co.		
Sophie	Ger. bge.	Binge	210	Feb. 17	Wielor & Co.		
Star of India	Brit. bge.	Hollowes	1040	Feb. 14	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Sta. Anne	Feb. bge.	Francis	286	Nov. 24	Carlowitz & Co.		
Sully	Feb. bge.	Bara	387	Jan. 4	Russell & Co.		
Sumatra	Amer. sh.	Clough	1090	Sept. 5	Melchers & Co.		
Tartar	Ger. bge.	Kaemena	266	Jan. 11	Carlowitz & Co.		
Theresa & Nelly	Feb. bge.	Fleurior	386	Feb. 11	Borneo Co., Limited		
Thomas Bell	Brit. sh.	Gruzelice	588	Feb. 11	Russell & Co.		
Titan	Amer. sh.	Berry	805	Feb. 13	Captain		
Tokatea	Brit. bge.	Harrison	268	Feb. 13	Siemssen & Co.		
Trio	Brit. sm. sh.	Baker	219	Jan. 26	Wielor & Co.		
Ukiah	Norw. bge.	Nordredt	585	Jan. 5	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Vega	Brit. bge.	Martin	500	Jan. 12	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Velocity	Brit. bge.	Baumann	919	Jan. 8	Wielor & Co.		
Varior	Amer. bge.	Blanchard	808	Feb. 19	Meyer & Co.		
Wally Fendleton	Amer. sh.	Herrmann	1090	Jan. 23	Rozario & Co.		
Wing Siam	Span. sh.	Benedictson	701	Feb. 7	Kin-tye-long		
RAMPS							
W. J. Chinese	Ger. bge.	Moult	312	Feb. 8	Wielor & Co.		
W. J. Chinese	Ger. sh.	Ottomans	270	Feb. 23	Siemssen & Co.		
W. J. Chinese	Ger. bge.	Blaje	892	Feb. 15	Siemssen & Co.		
W. J. Chinese	Ger. bge.	Lubus	276	Feb. 15	Edvard Schellhaus & Co.		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Andacots	6	British	Iron-clad (flag-ship)	6034	14	800	Feb. 21	F. Durrant
Cherwell	6	British	gun vessel	774	8	160	Feb. 21	E. J. Church
Gowier	6	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Feb. 21	C. E. D. Wilcox
Lapwing	6	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Feb. 21	W. G. Scott
La Hogue	6	French	man-of-war	1200	...	...	Feb. 18	M. Calache
La Hogue	6	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Feb. 22	Herb. J. G. Garbalt
La Hogue	6	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
La Hogue	6	U. S.	corvette	786	...	...	Feb. 15	G. W. Sumner
La Hogue	6	U. S.	gunboat	150	5	60	Feb. 19	J. H. Wade
La Hogue	6	British	gun vessel	408	2	60	Feb. 11	O. P. Tudor
La Hogue	6	American	flag-ship	2840	...	...	Jan. 21	J. Young
La Hogue	6	British	Commodore's flag-ship	5087	14	...	...	Commodore Watson
La Hogue	7	British	despatch vessel	556	4	250	Jan. 24	Mr. C. M. Ansell

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, February 23, 1878.

At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, lb.	500	來路烟猪肉
" Amc. Sugar cured, "	200 250	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, now, "	200 180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	150 140	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, "	130 120	鹹牛肉
" Roast, "	140 130	燒牛肉
" Soup, "	90 80	牛肉扣
" Steak, "	140 130	牛腩
Bullocks' Brains, per set	60 50	牛腩
" Tongue, fresh, each	275 250	牛腩
" corned, "	320 300	牛腩
" Head, "	500 400	牛頭
" Heart, "	140 120	牛心
" Hump, Salt, catty	130 120	牛肩
" Feet, each	40 30	牛腰
" Kidneys, "	60 50	牛腰
" Tail, "	100 90	牛尾
" Liver, catty	80 60	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	50 40	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	500 400	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, lb.	300 280	花旗火腿
" Chinese, "	200 180	金華火腿
" English, "	350 320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, "	180 160	羊腩
" Leg, "	180 160	羊腩
" Shoulder, "	140 130	羊腩
" Liver, "	130 120	羊肝
Pigs' Chittlings, catty	60 50	豬脚
" Feet, "	100 80	豬脚
" Fry, "	110 100	豬脚
" Head, "	80 70	豬頭
" Heart, each	50 40	豬心
" Kidneys, "	70 60	豬腰
" Liver, lb.	110 100	豬肝
Pork Chop, catty	150 140	豬腩
" Corned, "	150 140	鹹猪肉
" Leg, "	150 140	鹹猪肉
" Fat or Lard, "	120 110	豬油
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	250 220	羊頭脚
" Heart, each	50 40	羊心
" Kidneys, "	60 50	羊腰
Sucking Pig, "	1750 1000	豬仔
Sweet Bread, catty	130 120	牛核
Veal, "	140 130	牛仔肉
Poultry.		
Capon, catty	180 170	雞
Ducks, catty	120 110	鴨
Eggs, Hen, doz.	100	鴨蛋
" Duck, "	100	鴨蛋
Fowls, catty	160 150	雞
Geese, "	120 110	鴨
Partridges, each	300 250	鴨
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair	\$1.50 1.25	省城山雞
Pigeons, each	150 140	白鴿
Quails, "	80 80	鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton, "	600 500	省城家兔
Snipes, each	120 110	沙道
Teal, "	200 180	水鴨
Turkeys, Cook, catty	400 300	火雞
" Hen, "	300 280	火雞
Wild Duck, each	350 300	大水鴨
Fish.		
Bombay Ducks, new, per hundred	400 300	肚魚
Bream, catty	90 80	鯽魚
Catfish, "	90 80	鯽魚
Codfish, Salt, "	200 180	鹹魚
Crabs, "	250 150	蟹

Intimations.

41 & 85, WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 EMERY CLOTH BLACK LEAD CABINET GLASS-PAPER
 WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS
 WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
 3mr77 1w 52t 2mr7

is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad
wounds and ulcerations of all kinds. It
acts miraculously in healing ulcerations,
curing skin diseases, and in arresting and
subduing all inflammation.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his
extraordinary travels in China, published
of 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity
of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to
the people, and nothing could exceed their
gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls,
butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us,
until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment
was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas,
and the demand became so great that I
was obliged to look up the small remaining
stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Ven-
ders throughout the World.

1897 LW

CROSSE & BLACKWELL
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
50HO SQUARE, LONDON
16jun77 17 52 18jun78

Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.
Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$18.50.)
Orders should be sent to Geo. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.
Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

Circular, large sheet.
THE AMENDED HONG L
in English and Chinese,
taining the Names of all the n
important Companies, Institutions
and Mercantile Houses in
Colony.
Price, 25 cents each; or \$
per dozen.
At the "China Mail" Office,

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship
"NAMO,"
Capt. J. E. PUNCHARD, will
be despatched for the above
Ports on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at
Noon, instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LA PRAIRIE & Co.
Hongkong, February 23, 1878. fe25

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Steamer
"BUTUAN,"
will be despatched for the
above Port on WEDNES-
DAY, the 27th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. Y. V. SHAW,
Agent.
Hongkong, February 23, 1878. fe27

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
due here on TUESDAY,
the 26th inst., will have im-
mediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 23, 1878.

A LAUDATORY NOTICE.

WE, the Chinese Passengers by the
O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Nestor*, Capt.
T. W. Freeman, beg to signify our sense
of gratitude publicly for the great kindness
with which we were treated on board by
Captain Freeman, his Chief Officer Mr. W.
T. Hannab, 2nd Officer Mr. J. H. Roberts;
and 3rd Officer Mr. D. S. Morrison; and
Dr. G. Kirby, during the last voyage of the
vessel from Singapore to Hongkong; par-
ticularly for the good-heartedness they
showed in yielding to our wishes in having
preserved the body of an unfortunate
passenger named Chan Ahsai, who happened
to die on board. We, therefore, as a mark
of our sense of gratitude, beg herewith to
tender publicly our sincere thanks to Capt.
Freeman and his Officers, and Dr. Kirby.

NG YOUNG,
of the Kwong Tai Kee shop,
and the other
Chinese Passengers.
Hongkong, February 23, 1878. mo2

TO LET.

STABLES, to Accommodate Three
Horses and a Carriage.
Apply to THE MEDICAL HALL.
Hongkong, February 23, 1878.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 23, *Zamboanga*, Spanish str., 661,
Venancio Arranguren, Haiphong Feb. 20,
Rico.—LANDSTEIN & Co.
Feb. 23, *Kaiser*, German ship, 1240,
Fr. Ruhse, Cardiff Oct. 9, Coal.—MER-
CHERS & Co.
Feb. 23, *Neuchwang*, Brit. steamer, 584,
E. Leighton, Greenock Dec. 27, via Ports
of Call, and Singapore Feb. 14, General.—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Feb. 23, *Benedi*, British steamer, 999,
J. W. Buchanan, Rangoon Feb. 7, and
Singapore 14, Rico.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON &
Co.
Feb. 23, *Louisa*, German 3-m. schooner,
245, E. Scherlock, Haiphong Jan. 26,
General.—EDWARD SCHILLER & Co.
Feb. 23, *Cashmere*, American ship, 936,
Kendrick, Cardiff Sept. 6, Coal.—ORDEN.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 23, *Norna*, for Swatow.
23, *Killarney*, for Bangkok.
23, *Cuba*, for Newchwang.
23, *Flinthire*, for Saigon.
23, *Bertha*, for Australian Ports.
23, *Amazona*, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Bonita, for Tientsin.
Neuchwang, for Shanghai.
Minerva, for Saigon.
Namoa, for Coast Ports.
Christine, for Takow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Zamboanga*, from Haiphong, Captain
Garcosau and 11 Chinese.
Per *Neuchwang*, from Singapore, 105
Chinese.
Per *Benedi*, from Singapore, &c., 40
Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Bertha*, for Melbourne, Rev. Mr and
Mrs Vrooman, 5 children and 2 servants,
and Mrs Foster; for Sydney, 2 Europeans,
and 522 Chinese for Ports of Australia.
Per *Amazona*, for Yokohama, Messrs
Sanverat, Henri, Duvigneux, Dr. Molle,
Paul Carbonnier, and Pléto; from Mar-
seille, Mr and Mrs Fleteli, Messrs Serruya,
Knight, de Carteret, Bultor, Rea, Ambrose,
Bautmann, Willett, Mrs Card, Mrs Maci,
Mrs Guillon, and Mrs Dumonts.
Per *Norna*, for Swatow, 72 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Neuchwang* reports a
usual monsoon weather up the China Sea.
The American ship *Cashmere* reports a
Cromwell Equator on the 18th Oct. entered
Omaha Passage on Jan. 4th, touched at
Dill on the 12th, passed Asia Islands on
the 30th.

CARGO.

Per S. S. *Stender*, Hongkong to London,
sailed 19th February, 1878.—240 lbs. Con-
gon, 240 lbs. Soudan, 720 lbs. So. Or.
Poke, 750 lbs. Borts, 96 pkgs. Tobacco, 20
pkgs. Bulk Piece Goods, 74 pkgs. Matting,
and 44 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—
Per *Neuchwang*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow,
the 24th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per *Minerva*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
24th inst.

Per *State of Alabama*, at 9 a.m. To-
morrow, the 24th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—
Per *Namoa*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 25th inst., instead of as pre-
viously notified.

For BANGKOK.—
Per *Rajmattianwar*, at 0.30 p.m., on
Monday, the 25th inst., instead of
as previously notified.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
Per *Golden Horn*, at 1.30 p.m., on Mon-
day, the 25th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per *Bellona*, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 25th inst.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon: The Rev. E.
Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At
11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.,
Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chi-
nese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with com-
munion on first Sunday of every month.—
Rev. Dr. Eitel.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m., every
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer
and Communion on the First Sunday in
each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 8
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Rev. W. Louis,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

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by the English Government in this Co-
lony, in which not one word of English
was taught. His Excellency was of
course referring here not to the Central
School, but the Government educational
establishments in the villages, in regard
to which Mr Stewart made the following
remarks in his communication to the
Governor:—

"Before the establishment of the Central
School, English was taught in a few of the
schools by visiting masters, who attended
for that purpose a few hours a week. This,
the Board of Education found to be highly
unsatisfactory. Accordingly, when the
Central School was established, the teach-
ing of English was abolished in all the
other schools. The only exception now is
the Aberdeen School, which is, and has
been, in such a backward state that I almost
despair of the success of the experiment,
and often think we should revert, in this
school, to the teaching of Chinese pure
and simple."

The course proposed by His Excellency
for dealing with the question of teaching
English seems to be a fair one, and will
not, we imagine, meet with any objec-
tion. It is that the unofficial members
of the Council, with Mr Stewart and Dr
Eitel, should meet His Excellency and
two or three members of his Executive
Council and consider the subject, with
the object of arriving at some definite
conclusion as to what should be done as
to the matter. "I should ask such a body
to consider," said His Excellency, "whether
it might not be made the rule that in
every school, entirely supported by the
Government in this Colony, English
should be taught, and whether the present
system of having English at the
Central School put upon the same rank
only as Chinese should be maintained,
or whether we might not decide to de-
vote to English in the Central School a
far larger proportion of time, and a far
larger proportion of the teaching staff."

It is to be presumed that His Excellency
intends this Commission to meet imme-
diately, before the departure of Mr
Stewart for England, and that their du-
ties will not be confined to the mere
consideration of the amount of English to
be taught in the Government schools of
the Colony, although if His Excellen-
cy's words are to be taken literally, this
question is the only one to be placed be-
fore the Commission. For our own part
we think it is a most desirable thing to
have English taught in all the Govern-
ment schools of the Colony; nor do we
think it is likely the Commission will
come to any other conclusion. In the
course of his speech at the distribution
of prizes at St. Joseph's College His
Excellency said: "I should like to see
no Government school whatever in this
Colony in which children are not taught
English, and no Government help given
to any school in which the aim of the
teachers should not be that the children
on leaving that school should be able to
speak English." The latter, no doubt,
is a much broader question than the
former, and the withdrawal of grants
from schools in which no English is
taught would certainly be attended by
some rather undesirable results. Still
the principle of having English taught
in return for Government aid is a sound
one and one which, if possible, should be
carried into operation. Later in the
proceedings, on a vote of \$800 for repairs
to the Central School being placed before
the Council, Mr Kyrle seized the oppor-
tunity and enquired how long it would
be before the Central School was com-
menced. The Colonial Secretary, how-
ever, and His Excellency both became
suddenly and unaccountably busy, and
the only reply vouchsafed to the very
pertinent enquiry was that "the vote of
\$800 was necessary for the repair of the
present building, as the roof was falling
in." Mr Kyrle appeared to have no
opportunity during the subsequent pro-
ceedings of the Council for getting in a
word even sideways respecting the new
building, and the Council was adjourned
without any further reference to the
matter.

The vote of \$10,000, from the Special
Fund, in aid of the sufferers by the
famine in the North, is a large one, but
will, nevertheless, we think, meet with
general approval. It has been laid down
by the Home authorities that that fund
should be devoted to the benefit of the
Chinese, and although doubtless the na-
tives resident in this Colony were intend-
ed, we do not presume there will be any
objection on the part of Lord Carnarvon's
successor to extend the benefit to the
unfortunate sufferers in the North.

The usual fortnightly Entertainment will
be held at the Temperance Hall, Stanley
Street, on Monday evening next, commen-
cing at 8 p.m. A nominal charge will
be made for admission on this occasion,
viz., front seats 25 cents, and back seats 10
cents, to help to defray the expenses of the
alterations to the stage and ante-room. The
Committee purpose making still further
improvements, and we shall be glad to learn
that they have a bumper house on the
occasion. As will be seen below, the pro-
gramme is an exceedingly good one.

PROGRAMME.
1.—Duet, Piano and Violin, Overture
"L'Empressoire."
2.—Song, "The South."
3.—Song, "That's where you make a mis-
take."
4.—Part Song, "Hall smiling morn."
5.—Recitation.
6.—Song, "Not before P. dear."
7.—Duet, Oboe and Bass.
8.—Pianoforte Duet, "Il Trovatore."
9.—Reading, "The death of Paul Dombey."
10.—Duet, "The Larkspur Watch."
11.—Song, "Draw near the fire."
12.—Reading, "Pauze's Sea voyage."
13.—Part Song, "The winds whistle cold."
14.—Song, "Happy be thy dreams."
15.—Song, "Goodbye, Nelly dear."

THE FLOWER SHOW AND
FANCY BAZAAR.

The second day of a Flower Show is
generally much less interesting than the
first, and the same remark holds good as
to FANCY BAZAAR. So far as the flowers
and vegetables were concerned, however,
in this instance, they looked almost as
fresh as they were yesterday, thanks to
the fine weather and the great care taken
of them by the in charge of the Show.
Nearly as many entrance-fees were paid
to-day at the gate as were collected
on the previous day, which clearly
shows the healthy interest taken in
the exhibition by the public generally, and
among the visitors this afternoon
were glad to see a large number of
Chinese, the increased interest of whom
in the vegetable departments is one of the
main objects of the Society. It is worthy
of note that there has been a marked
absence of disappointed hopes and heart-
burnings on the part of exhibitors at the
present meeting, everything having ap-
parently passed off with a smoothness
which is not the inevitable rule of such
Exhibitions. To the Judges, and Sub-
Committee (Messrs Armstrong, Romano,
and Arthur) we believe this pleasing
result is mainly due; and it will, we
think, be generally admitted that the

Show as a whole has been such a success
as will prove an encouragement to the
Committee; which is composed
of the following gentlemen:—Messrs
Haylar (president), Armstrong, C. P.
Chater, Dickie, H. J. Holmes, W. K.
Hughes, Romano, E. Sharp, J. M. A.
Silva, Vaucher, Fairbairn (hon. trea-
surer), and Arthur (hon. secretary). The
liberal policy adopted by the Committee
towards the Bazaar has undoubtedly
done the Horticultural Society no harm.

Of the Ladies' Fancy Bazaar very little
more need be said, as the proceedings in
the "lead-me-not-into-temptation" mar-
quee were of much the same nature as
those remarked upon yesterday. The
articles left over the previous day were
confined to three or four tables; while
the "grab" sack, the fortune-telling
dice, the "button-hole" attraction, and
the Toffy fascination were again carried
on in full vigour. The Show-man—
"ryrie-showman to H. E. the Governor."

—with a flaming placard, bearing a gilt
Royal Arms, and accompanying himself
with a miniature "hurdy-gurdy," was
again in all the glory of his own admirable
"get-up" and attractive and winning
ways. We had purposed giving a sketch of
the "highly moral, interesting, and in-
structive show" exhibited under the able
superintendence of Mr Mold alias Potter
alias Trunkay; but as we understand
that it is in contemplation to reproduce
this wonderful triumph of the showman's
art with the aid of photography and
letterpress, for the benefit of the Famine
Fund, we must respect the copyright
privileges and rights of our illustrious
contemporary, and therefore refrain from
"taking the wind out of his sails." It
is to be hoped, however, that a portrait
of the Show-man will adorn the prom-
ised brochure in the form of a frontispiece,
as a fitting acknowledgment of the in-
fatigable and unique labours of Mr
Traeb in the good cause. Some of the
local characters and celebrities are very
happily caricatured in the peep-show,
while the local "hits" in Mr Traeb's
lectures are really very clever. The
reproduction,

Daybreak will win the Canton Cup, and if vanquished Allendale may do the trick.

It would be useless wading through the programmes for Friday and Saturday, as the first day's proceedings will prove the most reliable guide for the races to be decided on these days.

We fancy Soylla and Egmont for the German Cup, The Prince or Cockchafer for the Navy Plate, The Bobo for the Parson Cup, Black Satin or Sombrero for Bankers Plate, and Soylla for the Town Plate. All the other events may be left for future consideration.

AN OLD SPORTSMAN.

P.S.—We happened to be present at 4 a.m. yesterday morning, (the moon shone brightly) and saw Whippoor, Spurs, Temptation, and Twinkle put through the mill. This trial appears to have been admirably planned, but in spite of all precautions a good many watchers saw the spin. Whippoor acquitted himself so well, (judging from appearances, as we of course know nothing about the weights) that we expect to see him run prominently in the Derby.

Owners who object to touting must run their trials rather earlier than 4, as the "black and tan" watchers have taken their positions in the ditches long before that hour.

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

Feb. 23, 1878.

LARCENY.

Chan Achui, a hawker, was charged with stealing a European hat and a pair of boots. District watchman No. 14, said he apprehended the defendant as being a suspicious character, and on searching him found him in possession of a European hat and a pair of boots. On questioning him, he said he had picked them up in the street. The watchman told him that if he spoke the truth he would be let go, but he persisted in the assertion that he found the articles in the street. Edward Conrad, a European residing at Peterson's Hotel, said he was drunk and lost the articles in question. They were taken from him in the street. Four previous convictions were proved against the prisoner, and he was committed for trial.

Wong Ayan, a coolie, was sent to six weeks' hard labour for stealing fowls.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

Tang-a-tan and To-a-lai, sailmakers in Her Majesty's Naval Yard, were charged with being found in possession of about thirty yards of canvas, Her Majesty's property. The first defendant was fined \$25 and the second discharged.

LARCENY.

Leong Afuk, a hawker, was charged with stealing a pillow box containing 32 teels and 5 mace in silver and sundry other articles from the Ko Shing Theatre, the property of an actor. Remanded till Monday, as the owner had gone to Canton.

MORE STRAGGLERS.

George Murray, a seaman, was charged with being a straggler from the American ship *Humboldt*. He refused to go on board on the ground that he had been ill-used. Remanded till Monday for the attendance of the Captain.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ADMIRALTY.

(Before Mr. Justice Snowdon.)

Feb. 23, 1878.

IN RE THE CARGO EX S. S. "JAPAN."

This was a claim for salvage on certain treasure recovered from the wreck of the P. M. S. S. *Japan*.

The Queen's Advocate, the Hon. G. Phillippo, instructed by Mr. Ed. Sharp, proctor, appeared for the promotor, Messrs. Batters & Co., and others.

Mr. Haylar, Q. C., instructed by Mr. Brosterton, appeared for the impugnants, the China Traders' Insurance Company, and other local Insurance Companies interested in the insurance of the steamer.

Capt. J. P. Roberts was again placed in the box, and stated as follows:—The currents at Hainan Bay were variable; the variability depended a good deal on the state of the wind. The direction of the currents along the Coast was generally W.S.W. The currents run very strong at times, when it is a calm, and at other times current at all when there is a strong breeze.

I had tested the current by a patent log and found it so strong as two knots an hour; that was a very strong current. We couldn't work when there was any current at all. After anchoring over the obstacle, I swept the sea at a space of three miles in the direction of W.S. and W. I had no idea then where the wreck was. We swept the space stage by stage from the position of the discovered wreck. After 61 days' search we succeeded in discovering the hull, this was on the 24th July. I did not use any system to discover the wreck. The finding of the wreck was a difficult work; I have never heard such an operation having been undertaken before. The wreck was in 23 fathoms of water. Its position was according to my sounding S.W. ½ W. but according to the other side it was S.W. ½ S. There is a difference of three miles in the two positions. I never acted in consultation with Mr. Thomas; I never had any assistance from him. When Capt. Templar arrived, we found the tank; there were \$24. It was on the 31st July when we discovered the wreck. But we did not find that we had got the tank until the 12th September. We resumed operations the following year and recovered about \$25,000. The treasure all passed through my hands. In 1877, we resumed operations and recovered \$160,000 in round numbers; they were brought up loose in baskets. The operation was a very difficult and dangerous one, and I am sure no diver then on the coast of China could have done it. It required men of great experience and health to do it. The tank was in the shape of a flat box, 20 feet by 15 by 8 or 9 feet. The wreck was lying in 23 fathoms, and the pressure was very great at that depth. I am under great obligations

to the operation this year, I expect so. We shall have to sweep for it, and I have the whole management of it except the engagement of the divers. The expedition could have been more economically conducted, had the *Scotland* not been there, but since she left the expenses were as economical as they could be. No navigating officer can know the direction of the current accurately unless he anchors his ship; the force and direction of the wind may be ascertained. In the "China Pilot" the direction of the current is given during the N.E. monsoon as S.W. S. It is not a fact that the discovery of the paddle would lead to the discovery of the wreck itself. It is not at all easy to find the wreck, even taking the position of the paddle wheel as the starting point. The system of sweeping the sea I took was as far as I knew introduced by me. I differ with Capt. Barnie that the wind has more force than the current; I have learnt by experience that the current is stronger than the wind, but the wind has undoubtedly an effect on the current. The great difficulty is to get the money up. I have no doubt that the wheel was discovered by the fishermen because our divers found a piece of net on the wheel.

The Queen's Advocate said the promotor's dragged with their nets.

Witness: The *Scotland* only went to the place on the information of the fishermen. The same information I had days before the tip of a lightning rod which was identified by Mr. Balfour as belonging to the *Japan*. The wheel was discovered to the southward of Hainan Bay. The fishermen told me that they had torn their nets and recovered some 20 bodies, one of them had \$2000 on him. The bottom of the wreck was sand. The proper time for the salvaging operation is, I should think, March or April.

By the Queen's Advocate:—I don't think that I knew before I started that the *Scotland* was going out on this expedition; in fact I suggested to the underwriters to charter the *Scotland* for the purpose of salvage, but I was told she could not be had. I first commenced to sweep on the 6th February, and Capt. Holcomb was friends, and I have not found out that he was concealing anything from me. When the *Scotland* was anchored over the obstacle, I went on board and they had divers, Hopkinson and Robinson. They offered me their services, but I did not engage them as I did not consider their worth engaging. The U. S. *Yantic* was sent up for our protection, but we did not require her protection. I believe what Captain Holcomb wanted was only a shadow of excuse for leaving to show to his employers. He was very glad to get away. I made no protest to me. He afterwards filed a protest in Swatow, which is a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end. (Protest put in. It was to the effect that while Holcomb was in possession of the wreck of the *Japan*, and engaged in salvaging, the tug "Little Orphan" came with Captains Roberts and Templar on board, agents of another salvaging expedition, the underwriters and others. That Capt. Roberts gave him notice not to interfere with their operations and threatening him with criminal responsibility, and that he dragged across his line. That Capt. Roberts gave him a written demand to leave and he left accordingly under protest.) The description of what passed is not true. I did not give Capt. Holcomb a letter until he requested me to do so. He did not protest, but said all the money he could ever get out of it he could put in his eye. I told him several times that even if his company had discovered the wreck, they would not be entitled to anything. I looked upon it as a piratical expedition. The wheel gave us a starting point in one sense. The buoy over the wheel was of no use to us then as giving the approximate line of drift, but I do not think it to be of any use in itself as a starting point. The last reliable information as to the position of the ship was that given by Capt. Warsaw. The *Japan* must have passed over the place where the wheel was. The *Yantic* was up again on the 15th June. I considered the paddle wheel to be of great importance then, but I did not look upon it as my only source of reliable information of finding the wreck. The system I adopted must have ultimately succeeded in finding the ship. I might have found it months sooner if the *Scotland* had not been there. I could have ascertained that the wheel was not the hull before our divers came. We might have got our divers out sooner than we did. Out of the 51 days we were engaged in searching for the wreck, we were delayed at least 10 days from bad weather. The *Aden* was a very expensive vessel, but she was the best we could get at the time. The *Scotland* would have been a very suitable vessel worked in connection with another vessel. The fishing junks had discovered the wheel and might have torn their nets over it hundreds of times since. There were about 1500 fishing boats alone from Hainan Bay. Capt. Kirby came down from Shanghai when I was up the Coast, but he was so hopeless of the undertaking that he went back again without doing anything beyond making enquiries.

After a brief cross-examination by Mr. Haylar, the Court was adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

When the Court resumed, Mr. Haylar put in several documents as evidence and then proceeded to sum up briefly the case for the impugnants. He said the conduct of the promotor in fitting out this expedition was most censurable.

The Queen's Advocate then replied. He was sorry that the promotor's in fitting out this expedition were referred to in this manner by his learned friend. They were doing nothing wrong and were acting under legal advice. He was also sorry that Mr. Emory's name had been brought into the matter at all, and the remarks concerning him were unequalled for, as he was a gentleman who had the confidence of two large steamship companies, and who was incapable of doing anything which he knew to be wrong. Everything was done in the most open manner, and he was sorry the remarks had been made.

The learned Queen's Advocate then proceeded to deal with the evidence. He said from Captain Roberts' own evidence it was shown that any information Capt. Warsaw gave was very uncertain, and the learned counsel submitted therefore that both the treasure and the vessel were derelict. He also submitted the treasure was actually lost for the time being, and therefore derelict; nothing could be more lost than treasure in the sea. He referred to Arnold on Shipping, showing that where goods were abandoned at sea and became derelict, they were the property of the Crown, and the only way the owner or underwriters could become entitled to them was through a Court of Admiralty.

Mr. Haylar said he differed from his

learned friend that the practice did not apply in this case.

The Queen's Advocate continued to say that this practice was reasonable, otherwise anyone could claim property lost at sea without substantiating their claim. The proper course would have been in any case to have brought the money into Court, and to have asked the Court to have adjudicated upon it; otherwise it would open the door to any amount of fraud, although he did not for an instant assume that there was any fraud in this case and he gave credit to the parties in this case for having acted as they thought right.

Mr. Haylar said he did not think it was right to hint at fraud.

His Lordship said:—You might have stopped the money when it came into the Colony. The Q. A.—"We were ignorant of its being in the Colony. He continued to observe that he assumed it was derelict and the title was in the Crown and the title could only be diverted by the Court of Admiralty. When property was lost on land it belonged to the finder unless an owner could be found, and when found at sea it became the property of the Crown until the owner proved his title to it before a Court of Admiralty. The case quoted by Mr. Haylar from Arnold on Insurance he submitted did not apply to cases of derelict. His contention is entirely gone. When goods are derelict the underwriters could only act as any other salvors, and that no one could pledge his fellows in any such undertaking without their consent. His clients had as much right to search for and try to find the treasure as any other salvors. He submitted there was no secrecy in fitting out the expedition; Mr. Ray certainly knew that it was fitting out, as his letter plainly showed. From 4,000 to 5,000 dollars had been spent in fitting it out, and his clients were entitled to recompense. The persons who formed the partnership were all respectable people, and it was reported at the Consulates as soon as they found what they were looking for. He thought it was wrong to say that Captain Holcomb would have sailed off to the South Seas as soon as he had found the treasure; such an assertion should never have been made. As soon as the local insurance companies heard that the expedition was fitting out, they most unreasonably chartered a large steamer, the *Aden*, and the only reason given was that they were afraid to trust his clients. If the treasure had been taken to Swatow it could have gone to the American Admiralty Court there, but he thought there could be no doubt that the intention was to bring the treasure to a proper court. There was no reason he said why the local insurance companies should be afraid of his clients, but they showed great distrust of them, and would not recognize them, and admit themselves that they fitted out an unseizable steamer to watch the *Scotland*. Their instructions to Capt. Roberts showed they had no actual knowledge of the position of the wreck, beyond an approximate position, and he therefore submitted it was derelict. If they had asked to have an agent put on board they would have acted reasonably. It has been assumed that Mr. Battles made use of information received from Capt. Warsaw, but there was no evidence to show that Mr. Battles got his information from the fishermen himself, and the information received was very vague. It had been said that Capt. Roberts found the paddle wheel before the *Scotland*, but there was no evidence to prove that. After a good many fishing boats had been employed by the *Scotland*, Captain Love and Holcomb employed a larger number, dragged the nets and caught the obstruction, and subsequently got an iron buoy, and buoyed it. That was taking possession of it. He was prepared to show that that wheel, or whatever it was, played an important part in finding the vessel. The weather was not suitable for diving, and although Mr. Haylar thought fit to reflect on the qualifications of the divers he (the Q. A.) submitted that Petersen and another went down and reported the wheel was buried in the said. He was entitled to claim for compensation in finding what led to finding the vessel, and if improperly interfered with they were entitled to damages. He submitted that they were improperly interfered with and therefore thought they should be liberally dealt with by the Court. Having found the wheel had they not been interfered with, they would have found the balance. It had not been shown that they were unable to do so. Captain Roberts had no doubt was a skilful man, but by raising the *Aden* he (the Q. A.) had made her out of any salvaging operations he had conducted. Captain Love, and Captain Holcomb were therefore presumably just as skilful as Captain Roberts. Mr. Haylar says he would have used force to remove his clients if they had been over the vessel. There was no force used by the *Scotland* party, but they said that they would use all lawful means to protect themselves. Threats were used in the letter received by Captain Templar, and it is any wonder that Captain Holcomb thought it proper to remove to avoid a collision. It would have been disgraceful for them had there been a collision between salvors either above or under water. Captain Holcomb made his protest at the U. S. Consulate.

The letter to Capt. Templar was then put in and read.

Continued.—He argued that having found the wheel gave the clue to finding the wreck and that as they were improperly interfered with they therefore deserved to be rewarded. Captain Roberts in evidence says that he did not have to go to all points of the compass, but only in a south-westerly direction, and it must therefore have been of great assistance to Captain Roberts finding the broadside. Judging by his letter to Captain MacNair where he spoke of the loss of the buoy as the loss of the only reliable means of finding the wreck, it was clear that his (Q. A.) clients furnished him with the only reliable means of finding the wreck. He submitted that the wreck being derelict his clients had a right to salvage, that having found the wheel they were entitled to possession, and that what they did and did not do was entitled to be rewarded. Then Augustine Heard stood only in the light of salvors to the other insurance companies interested. It certainly, he said, appears a strange proposition that any one salvor had a right to salvage all the treasure from a steamer and keep all others away. If the parties had brought the money into Court they would have been in a better position than they were now.

Mr. Haylar quoted cases showing that Salvors should deduct their costs from all money salvaged, and the Queen's Advocate said that these cases were not derelicts.

Mr. Haylar said that his client had been to immense expense, and that they were actually out of pocket.

The Queen's Advocate said that they at least had ships and property to the amount of perhaps \$25,000, and although the property had not been seized the money in the bank had.

In conclusion the Queen's Advocate said that he trusted His Lordship would feel justified in giving them compensation and that at least they would get the costs of the Court.

This closed the case, and judgment was reserved.

The following letters are among the papers put in during the trial of this case:—Swatow, June 17th, 1875.

Capt. MacNair.

Comd'g U. S. S. *Yantic*.
DEAR SIR,—Your sudden departure from my vicinity on the night of the 15th inst. prevented me from obtaining the supply of fresh water which you had promised, and consequently having yesterday morning used our last gallon, I have been compelled to temporarily abandon the work in hand, and request exceedingly having to lose time while the weather is so very favourable for my purpose. A grater loss however is that of the iron buoy which the *Yantic* parted from its moorings and which was the only reliable means for locating the wreck, and for want of which much trouble, loss of time, and expense may ensue. It seems to me that it would have been no difficult matter for you to have towed the buoy back to my position, where I could have re-moored it, or to have anchored it temporarily with a kedge, when I could have recovered it, or to have brought it into Swatow. In either case, I could have replaced it in its position. As it is, I must immediately order another buoy and mooring from Hongkong for the cost of which and the expense of transportation, I presume you will be responsible.

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN P. ROBERTS,
Agent for Underwriters in the Matter of the "Japan."

Swatow, June 18th, 1875.

Capt. MacNair.

Comd'g U. S. S. *Yantic*.
DEAR SIR,—Your letter in reply to mine of yesterday's date has been received, and with a copy of my own will be forwarded to Hongkong for my employers.
You seem to under-rate the importance of the buoy to me in carrying on my work, and term its loss a slight accident. Allow me to explain that the iron buoy could have hidden out a typhoon, and that the fishing net was made to remove it, while the buoy now left is simply a wooden stake, liable at any moment to be stolen, or to have its heads stove in by submergence in a heavy sea.

Your professional knowledge will convince you of the difficulty of finding a submerged wreck in the open sea with no buoy to mark the spot, and on reflection you will realize my annoyance caused by the situation in which you left me.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN P. ROBERTS.

Steamer *Little Orphan*,
20 June, 1875.

Capt. H. V. MacNair.

Comd'g U. S. S. *Yantic*.
DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you that you were correct in believing that the iron buoy had not parted from its mooring but had dragged.
The disappearance of your vessel, and of the buoy from where it was plainly visible from our anchorage on the previous day, coupled with my knowledge of the great weight of the anchor and the comparative lightness of the chain, together with the fact that you had cast off from it, led me to believe that it had gone adrift.

Our want of water, necessitated my steering immediately for Hainan, otherwise I should have gone in search of the buoy, and no misunderstanding would have arisen. I tender my sincere apology for having in my letter to you of the 17th inst. questioned your action in the matter without sufficient cause, and will forward a copy of this letter to Hongkong.

Believe me, Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN P. ROBERTS.

THE TELEPHONE.
(Straits Times.)

The discovery or invention of the telephone must certainly be pronounced one of the, if not the most wonderful event of the age, and according to all accounts it threatens to supersede in great part the telegraph as a means of quick and easy communication. Its use seems to be spreading rapidly all over the world. Hardly a newspaper can be now opened without reading an account of its having been put in operation in some place or another with complete success. It has been or is to be introduced in the Government departments in Adelaide and Melbourne. Even the most conservative of nations, the Chinese, have seized upon the extraordinary invention with avidity. The China papers state that the China Merchant Steam Navigation Co., a Government concern, have adopted it in their offices in Shanghai, to replace the telegraph for a distance of three miles, as they find the working of telegraph communication difficult through having to substitute a code of figures for words. Successful experiments have been tried in the three Presidencies of India. It is stated that in New England more than 800 houses now employ the instrument, and that more than 3,000 instruments are in operation throughout the United States. The Home Government have concluded a contract for the introduction and use of what is called the bell telephone in the Post Office Department, and it is said that in a recent telegraphic experiment in connection with the cable, 214 miles long, between Dover and Calais, there was not the slightest failure during two hours. Although three other wires were busy at the time, every word was heard through the telephone, and individual voices were distinguished. In London the business of supplying telephones has increased so rapidly that Professor Bell is forming a company, as the enterprise is already too great for individual management. Up to the present time his agent in London has charged \$3 per annum for furnishing and maintaining one telephone and one call at each end, and so to avoid changing the instrument from month to month when conversing. For these the London charge is \$10 per annum. An advertisement in a Vienna paper, however, shows that the manufacturers there are content with a very moderate profit. "Telephones, with call-signals. One pair of telephones, 10s.; 20 metres of wire, including call-

signal, 12s.; 20 ditto, ditto, 22s. To be had at—The trade supplied at reduced prices. The quality of the apparatus guaranteed." Professor Bell's agents, however, denounce these instruments as scientific toys.

The telephone is still in its infancy as an invention, but even so, it has recently received a most remarkable, it might be styled marvellous, development at the hands of Mr. Thomas Alva Edison, a distinguished American electrician. Mr. Edison has discovered that the inflexions of the human voice can be recorded on a slip of paper, from which they can be re-delivered in such a manner that the audience would recognize the vocal characteristics of the original speaker. The invention is quite in its infancy, and difficulty is experienced in producing the finer and softer articulations; but sufficient has been learnt of its capabilities to justify Mr. Edison, the inventor, to lay it before the scientific world. Within twelve months he hopes to have perfected the apparatus, so far as to transmit a speech made at Glasgow, re-write it in London, and by the use of speaking telephones re-deliver it in every editorial office, both in London and the provinces. But the question is not merely that of reproducing spoken words in the very tones in which they were uttered, as regards living subjects, but those tones, so copied and transmitted to paper, will be capable of reproduction hundreds of years hence, should the world last so long, so that those living in that time will indeed realize the idea that "he being dead yet speaketh," and the poet shall no longer sigh for "the sound of a voice that is still."

The first idea of the telephone was started by a Professor Reis of Germany in 1851, but his experiments proved more or less failures, and they were given up. The idea was followed up in America, and the primitive form of the instrument was exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, but it was not till 1877 that it was perfected to its present shape and presented to the world as a practical telegraphic appliance. The Exhibition Commissioners pronounced it to be "perhaps the greatest marvel hitherto achieved by the electric telegraph." Inspired by this enthusiastic verdict, Professor Graham Bell prosecuted his experiments, and on the 4th of May, 1877, he exhibited the speaking telephone in its present pattern in the Boston Music Hall, when speaking and singing were transmitted between the Hall and the town of Providence, 43 miles distant. The late home papers contained accounts of a similar successful experiment having been made in Scotland for a distance of 118 miles. The longest actual telegraph line as yet spoken through is that from Boston to New York, a distance of 255 miles.

It is marvellous as the invention undoubtedly is, it turns out that Solomon's dictum "there is nothing new under the sun" is true even with regard to it. We learn from the Ceylon papers that "rude string telephones have been in actual use in Ceylon and Southern India for many centuries. The Singhalese inhabitants and the Tamil labourers in the central regions of Ceylon still talk to one another across the broad deep valleys that intersect the country by a telephone of the most primitive type. The ends are knotted out of two old preserved meat tins. One end of each tin is covered with a bladder or skin. A small hole is made in the centre of each bladder drum-head, through which a piece of string is introduced to fit neatly. The string is kept in its place by a little slip of wood round which it is tied, and the Ceylon telephone is complete. In using it the person who talks puts one cylinder tightly to his mouth, while the person who listens places the other cylinder close to his ear. In Ceylon the natives say they can talk in this way for three-quarters of a mile. At Madras, some buildings are now in progress, and the masons, as a matter of course, have fitted up a string telephone, through which they convey their orders to the workmen below."

Our readers may be interested to learn that this wonderful instrument has reached even so far as our own evergreen Isle, the Ultima Thule of Asia. We have been informed by Mr. Bennett Fell, the General Manager of the E. E. & C. Telegraph Co. that he has one or two at work in his Office, which may be seen in operation any time, and the construction of which is very simple with very little expense.

Miscellaneous.

A CHEAP TELEPHONE.—Prof. Barrett, in a recent lecture on the telephone, gave, says *Nature*, a receipt for making a cheap one. Take a wooden tooth-powder box and make a hole about the size of a half-crown in the lid and the bottom. Take a disc of tin of iron, such as can be had from a preserved meat tin, and place it on the outside of the bottom of the box, and fix the cover on the other side of it. Then take a small bar-magnet, place on one end a small cotton or silk reel, and round the reel wind some iron wire, leaving the ends loose. Fix one end of the magnet near, as near as possible without touching, to the disc, and make one part of the telephone is complete. A similar arrangement is needed for the other end. The two are connected by the wire, and with this Prof. Barrett says he has been able to converse at a distance of about 100 yards.

RUSSIAN WAR PICTURES.—There are several exhibitions now on at St. Petersburg of pictures by celebrated Russian artists who have been visiting the seat of war. The painter Verest Chagline's collection is extremely graphic, but small in number, the long illness of the artist having impeded him in his labours. Markovsky and Balloff are better represented, some spirited battle pieces being exhibited on the Nevsky prospect. Professor Premat's collection of Caucasian sketches is installed in the Academy of Arts. The most popular collection is that of the great marine painter Aisovsky, whose *chefs d'œuvre* have been honoured by being placed in a special room in the Imperial Hermitage. The chief pictures are the explosion of the *Chiffel-Reimann* by Donabassoff's torpedo cutters, the fight between the *Vesta* and the *Sheket*, and other scenes characteristic of the naval struggle on the Danube and on the Black Sea.

RECRUITING.—New regulations as to recruiting have just been issued by the Secretary of State for War. The rewards payable for each recruit are to be as follows:—5s. to the recruiting officer of a sub-district or adjutant of a corps at home; from 5s. to 8s. to staff officers of pensioners according to the number of recruits; £1 to the recruiter, including the bringer, or £1 5s. when the recruit enlists for

the Royal Artillery and is 5ft. 7in. in height. The enlistment is not to be given to soldiers re-enlisting or re-engaging. The recruit's reward includes 10s. to the bringer, and bringers are to be persons of good character and known, in order that they may be called upon to refund the bringing money in cases of fraudulent enlistment.

It seems that the little boys of Liverpool have been accustomed to sharpen their knives and slate pencils on the window-sills of their different school houses. The Liverpool School Board, being of opinion that this is hurtful to the morals of the children, injurious to the sills, and derogatory to the dignity of the buildings, have decided that the children are to be supplied with sharpening stones. Accordingly, tenders for the supply of these articles are asked for, and will be sent by forthcoming in due time. Happy little Liverpoolians, ye are not as sharp as I once found ye if ye do not manage to extract exorcism for many hours of idleness and amusement out of these official sharpening stones.

THE *Allgemeine Zeitung* states that all the necessary preparations have been made for assembling, upon the despatch of German men-of-war on the west coast of Nicaragua should that State refuse to give the satisfaction demanded by the German Government for the insult recently offered to its chargé d'affaires. The fleet will consist of the new iron spar-decked corvette *Lepsis*, launched in 1875, of 3,925 tons displacement, and armed with three guns—present on the voyage to Montevideo; the iron-decked wooden corvette *Arctur*, 1,922 tons, and carrying six guns, fitted out for Australia; the iron-decked wooden corvette *Medusa*, of 1,180 tons, and armed with nine guns, at the present moment on the coast of Brazil, and the large, wooden, spar-decked corvette *Elisabeth*, of 2,468 tons, and carrying eighteen guns, now cruising in Japanese waters. The Bay of Papagayo, on the west coast of Nicaragua, is named as the place of rendezvous, and the squadron, if assembled, will be under the orders of Captain von Wicke, captain of the *Elisabeth*.

OF INTEREST TO BUYERS OF OIL.—Owing to the long experience of the Devon Manufacturing Co., their extensive facilities, and the magnitude of their business with all parts of the world, the brand of "Devon's Brilliant Oil" has come to have a world-wide reputation. Manufactured always in the same refinery, (the largest of the New York Refiners), in the same manner, and to stand the same tests, this brand of burning oil possesses an uniformity of excellence that recommends it to all buyers and consumers of oil. On this account, many imitations of this well-known brand have been attempted and put upon the market, and it is well for buyers to assure themselves of the genuineness of the brand oil they buy, by using in every instance, the word "Devon's" is on the can and on the can.—*Advt.*

"BRISLEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty to owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Barksley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALFARAS.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."—18th Sept. 78.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, February 23, 1878.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...	\$580 a 582½
" "	credit, ..
" Old Patna, cash...	None
" "	credit, ..
" New Benares, cash...	550 a 552½
" "	credit, ..
" Old Benares, cash...	None
" "	credit, ..
" New Malwa, cash...	605
" "	credit, 700
" Allowance Tael, 16 a 40	
" Old Malwa, cash...	700
" "	credit, 705
" Allowance Tael, ..	64.50
QUICKSILVER, ..	6.30 a 6.50
SALTPETRE, ..	6.30 a 6.50

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ..	3/10½
" 30 days' sight, ..	3/11
" 6 months' sight, ..	3/11½
Credit, ..	3/11½
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ..	233
Bombay, demand Rupees, ..	223
Calcutta, ..	724
Shanghai, demand, ..	724
" 30 days, ..	724
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., ..	9.50
Sycee, ..	8.50
Mexicans, ..	14 p. p.m.
Gold Leaf, ..	26.80
English Sovereigns, ..	5.03
Australian Sovereigns, ..	5.03
Discount, ..	7 to 8 %

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 67 % prem. ex div.	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,500	
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$3,800	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$255	
Yankee Ins. Assoc., Tls. 615	
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 860	
H. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$345 ex div.	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$170 ex div.	
H. K. & W. Dock Co., 2 % div. ex div.	
H. K. & W. S. Boat Co., 13 dls.	
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 26	
Hongkong Gas Co., 875	
Hongkong Hotel Co., 655	
Chinese Imperial Loan, £104 15/	
Do. of 1877, £103 5/	

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs

Portfolio.

SEPTEMBER 1ST.—NEW STYLE.
 Aw, Richards! What's the time? Elbow?
 That's half an hour—why, gracious heaven
 Quilted half an hour—that I've been sitting
 Potkin birds, and Soltzer splittin'!
 Jove! I think I'm almost done up!
 Richards!—just put this gun up!
 The flares had better get their jankoon.
 They're excellent 'nunchin', munchin'!
 Don't know how they do it, I'm sure—aw,
 Richards!—a she's 'ad Angostura!
 And, Richards! you can bring my bag up,
 When you've helped me with my bag up.
 Aw—twenty brace—a mot' wate slaughter!
 Two brace and a half of Soltzer water;
 Tactoon's, a half brace; and—aw—there is
 A brace or two 'd Apollonia.
 To square the bag up, there's—let me see!
 Pwaps a dozen paws of eau-de-vie,
 And—aw—I've missed a brace of sodas.
 Nambah! I guss, just the wate breech-loadah!
 —Punch.

SONNET.

The foolish bud would fain become a flower,
 And flake its heart out in the fair sunshine;
 The ardent blossom tremulous on its vine,
 Dreams only of a golden fruitful hour.
 Amber and amethyst, of royal power,
 The perfect perfume hangs, and pine
 To pour their souls forth into perfumed wine,
 Impatient leaning from their sheltered bower,
 O blind ones! All your minded stores of scent
 And subtle sweets to this poor and are spent;
 That man and bird idly quaff from sparkling
 glass
 Your dew and fire and spice, sighing, while'er
 Your honey lingers on his lips, "Alas,
 The bud, the bloom, the fruit! How sweet
 they were!"
 —Scribner's Magazine.

WITHIN AN INCH OF HIS LIFE.

Here is a case which I never saw reported.
 It happened in one of the mining districts of
 California, somewhere about the year 1864.
 Two men—miners—named John L.
 Taggett and Charles Stevens, set out to-
 gether for a distant ranch, and on the way one
 of them was shot through the head—so that
 his death must have been instantaneous.
 Late at night, Taggett, pale and quivering,
 evidently labouring under great excitement,
 arrived at Moody's Ranch, in Bear Valley,
 where he said he had left the head body of
 his companion a few miles back, and he
 asked some of them to go with him and help
 him to bring it in. Of course, under such
 circumstances, there was no difficulty in
 obtaining help, and four men were soon on
 this way to the fatal scene under Taggett's
 guidance.

They found the body of Stevens, lying
 upon the sward, near to a small stream of
 water, just as Taggett, according to his own
 account, had left it. By the light of their
 single lantern they examined the corpse, and
 saw that the bullet had entered just above
 the left eye, the lower edge of the wound
 touching the eyebrow. Of course the ball
 was lodged in the brain. After a brief
 discussion, during which the law was dis-
 cussed relating to coroners, and inquests,
 and the propriety of removing a corpse
 before the coroner had seen it, it was decided
 that the body should be taken to the ranch.
 The coroner could see it there, and they
 could tell him just how they found it.

They asked Taggett if he would go back
 with them.
 "Mercy! Why not?" said he, quivering
 more than ever. "Good heavens! I hope
 you don't think I did this thing!"
 The stern men shook their heads dubiously.
 "What would they think? There was the
 man dead shot with a pistol ball. There
 had been but one man with him, and that
 man was armed with two pistols."

"So did Stevens have two pistols," said
 Taggett, "and our pistols are exactly alike."
 The dead man's pistols lay by his side—
 both five shooters, and of the "army" size.
 One of them had four of its chambers
 charged, only one of them being empty,
 while the other had three of its chambers
 discharged. They were of the old pattern,
 being made before the day of metallic
 cartridges.

Taggett explained that on their way they
 had fired at game several times. And at
 length he told what he professed to be all
 that he knew of the fatal work.

He said they had reached that stream,
 and, finding the water cold and pure, had
 concluded to sit down there and eat their
 luncheon of bread and cold meat. They had
 eaten and then smoked their pipes.

"And then," he went on, "feelin' kind o'
 beat out like an' tired, I had just stretched
 out on the grass and fell into a dose. I
 hadn't fairly got asleep, as ye might call it,
 when I was started up by hearin' what I
 thought sounded like the tramp of a horse;
 and in the same breath I heard the creak of
 a pistol, and jumped up just in time to see
 my mate pitch for'ard into the water. I ran
 to him and just found him gasping his last.
 He never spoke to me another word. One
 of his pistols was in his belt, and the other
 was down by his side, almost in the water.
 I took him up, and carried him to where
 you found him; and then, as soon as I had
 the strength, I set out for your ranch. I
 know'd where 'twas, because I've been there
 afore."

They asked him about the horse he had
 heard. Had he seen one?
 "No. It was the sound like the tramp of a
 horse that had aroused him, and then, when
 this dreadful thing came down upon him, he
 gave no other thought to the horse."

They asked him if he meant to intimate
 that the unseen horseman had shot Charles
 Stevens.

No. He didn't think such a thing could
 have been possible. From the lay of the
 land, and the growth of the tangle wood, it
 would have been impossible for any man on
 horseback to have come where he could have
 done that without being seen.

"Look ye, mates," he cried, while the
 miners were consulting apart. "If you're
 tryin' to kalkulate whether I'll go back with
 ye or not, don't ye bother no more trouble,
 I'll go with you, and I'll give you my pistols,
 if ye like."

They thought it best, under the circum-
 stances, to take his deadly weapons—not for
 fear of harm he might do them, but of harm
 to himself.

So a rough litter was contrived, and
 they started back with their ghastly burden.
 On the way something seemed to trouble
 Taggett exceedingly. He muttered of it to
 himself, and cursed the luck that had
 brought it upon him. And at just this
 time, too, they heard him say. One of the
 miners asked him what he had on his mind
 that gave him so much unrest.

"I'll tell you," he said, as though glad to
 speak. "It's a most unfort'uin' thing. This
 poor Charley and I stopped at Gowen's
 Ranch; and as he was coming away we had
 a reg'lar set-to. 'Twasn't a fight—there
 were no blows—but you'd a thought 'twas
 jays fightin' 'em. We got mad about some

persecution caps. There was an odd box,
 and I swore they was mine, and he swore
 they was his'n. But we settled it arter we
 got on a piece. We divided the box, share
 and share alike. Now, ye see, them chaps
 at the ranch heard us, and they may come
 in and swear that we went away from there
 ready and eager to fight. Don't ye see how
 'twill look? Can't ye see how it may hurt
 me?"

Yes, they saw; and it turned out as he
 had feared.
 Taggett was placed under a safe guard, and
 the nearest coroner summoned, and, as may
 be imagined, they were not long in finding a
 bill against the prisoner. A Court was
 specially organised, with a duly empowered
 justice, and John L. Taggett was put upon
 his trial for the murder of Charles Stevens.
 The accused man employed a lawyer (there
 were lawyers among the miners), to whom
 he told his story as well as he could; but it
 is doubtful if he succeeded in making even
 his counsel believe in his innocence.

The fact was the poor fellow's whole men-
 tal organisation had become so utterly de-
 moralised and unstrung by the terrors of the
 situation that he was hardly master of his
 own thoughts. The simple truth—the inci-
 dents of the forest brookside, as they had
 occurred seemed so improbable that he could
 not relate them with the speech of him who
 tells the truth. He had allowed himself from
 the first to feel that he would not be believed
 —he had seen all the evidence against him,
 and he knew it would be crushing—and,
 thus feeling, he halted and stammered in his
 speech for the want of words which he could
 not command—words that could make others
 understand the matter as he understood it.

The witnesses from Gowen's Ranch were
 the hardest upon him. They swore—four of
 them—that they had looked to see the pris-
 oner shoot his companion before they got
 away from the ranch. Their words had
 been of the most angry and deadly character.
 Finally, the prisoner was allowed to speak
 for himself; and now, for the first time, he
 told his story frankly, plainly, and with
 simple earnestness—told it as he had told it
 to those who had gone with him to bring in
 the body.

"Good Heavens!" he exclaimed, with
 tears upon his cheeks, "I loved that man as
 I loved my own self. He was like my
 brother. I'd rather 'ave hurt myself to
 death than harm him. And I ask you—if
 I'd shot him—if I'd done a brutal murder—
 would I 'ave come to Moody's after help to
 go and get the man I'd shot? Just think
 how easy I could have hid it. If I'd buried
 it up there in the deep wilderness, and then
 made a wide sweep in my way so's not to
 hit the Bear Valley ranches—if I'd done
 that who'd 'a been the wiser? I never
 harmed him—never! How he was shot I
 don't know, but I think he must have shot
 himself. I know appearances are agin me,
 but God in heaven knows the truth, and I
 ain't afraid to have Him search me. I
 never, never, knowin'ly or willin'ly, did
 harm to Charley Stevens."

But it was of no avail. Those were times
 when justice, if done at all, must be done
 promptly and speedily, and when every
 safeguard within reach must be thrown
 around the lives of honest men. The jury
 pronounced the prisoner guilty! And the
 judge sentenced him to be hung forthwith.
 There was no jail in which to confine a con-
 demned murderer; and, moreover, the people
 must see the work finished before they dis-
 persed. Anticipating the verdict, a rope
 had been prepared and run over the branch
 of a large tree close by, and a cart placed
 beneath, upon which the victim was to
 mount.

The deputy sheriff was about to remove
 the prisoner from the dock, which had been
 rudely built upon a lot of logs into a sort
 of pen, when there was a commotion at the
 entrance, and in another moment a man
 came stalking into the court enclosure, well
 known to all, he being no less a personage
 than the High Sheriff of Mariposa
 County—Hon. Saml. Tapley.

With a loud voice, and in a most emphatic
 manner, the new-comer commanded the
 court and the jury and the spectators to
 return to their places and to order; and then
 to his deputy he said that the prisoner
 should be returned to the dock. When all
 this had been done, Mr. Tapley advanced to
 the judge's stand, and there faced about
 and spoke. Said he—

"Thank God! I'm in time to save an
 innocent man from being hung! I know all
 this affair. I have heard the story which
 the prisoner told in his own defence, and he
 told you the truth. He did hear the tramp
 of a horse, as he says he did, and immedi-
 ately afterwards the report of a pistol. The
 horse was mine, and I was on his back. I
 was on my way to arrest a notorious thief
 and murderer in the Nevada. I stopped at
 that little stream to let my horse drink.
 While he was drinking I saw a man approach-
 ing the stream a little before me. He was
 going down to drink, for when he reached
 the edge of the water he knelt down, and
 was about to bend his lips to the flood, when
 my horse began to paw and stamp with his
 fore feet. Whether the movements of my
 horse startled the man or not, I don't know,
 but he started suddenly, and as he did so
 one of his pistols slipped from his belt and
 fell, and it must have fallen so that the ham-
 mer struck a stone, for, as it touched the stone
 it exploded, and I noticed that the man tipped
 sideways as though hit. I should have gone to
 him, but just at that moment I saw that he
 had a companion, and I saw the man who is
 now the prisoner at your bar rush towards him.
 "Well, when I saw that, I concluded that
 I could be of no assistance, even allowing
 that an accident had happened, and, as
 every moment was precious with me, I gal-
 loped off."

"There, you have it, gentlemen, and I
 give you my word that John Taggett is as
 innocent of the death of Charles Stevens as
 you or I can be! And once more let me
 thank the good God that brought me here
 in season to save a true man!"

Men are curious compounds. There was
 no such thing as getting that court into
 proper order for a judicial reversal of the sen-
 tence. The most that could be done was to
 declare Jack Taggett a free and innocent
 man; by unanimous acclaim, and then he
 was caught up and borne away to Quigley's
 Hotel, where the proceedings were far
 from solemn, or even sober.

The facts as I have related them were
 given me by a near and dear friend who was
 present at the trial of John L. Taggett for
 the murder of Charles Stevens.—New York
 Ledger.

PIUS THE NINTH.

(From Men of the Times.)

Pius the Ninth, His Holiness Pope, the
 267th Roman Pontiff, and 266th successor
 of St. Peter, is a member of the noble
 family of Farnese, named Giovanni Maria
 Sebastian Farnese, and was born at Viterbo,

May 13, 1792. He was intended for the
 army, but resolved to devote himself to the
 Church. For several years after his ordina-
 tion he attended to his pastoral duties with
 exemplary self-devotion, and was nomi-
 nated by Pius the Seventh on a mission to the
 Government of Chili, in South America,
 shortly after the recognition of the inde-
 pendence of that republic. The duties of
 this mission were performed by him with
 great discretion; and immediately on his
 return to Rome he was appointed by Leo
 XII. to one of the most important of the
 ecclesiastical departments of administra-
 tion. In 1836 he was sent as Apostolic
 Nuncio to Naples, while the cholera was
 raging there, and his name is still revered
 by the poorer inhabitants of that city, in
 gratitude for his disinterested efforts to
 alleviate their sufferings. In 1840 he was
 created Cardinal Archbishop of Imola, in the
 Romagna, where much political disaffection
 existed; but he devoted himself to the
 duties of his diocese with so much zeal and
 self-denial, and displayed such liberality of
 sentiment that he soon gained the affections
 of the people, and restored peace and tran-
 quillity to the district. Pope Gregory XVI.
 died June 1, 1846, and Cardinal Feretti
 was elected to the Papacy, under the name
 of Pius the Ninth, June 16. The new Pope
 at first acquired much popularity by favor-
 ing the hopes and wishes of the people for
 the reform of the Papal Government; and
 the enthusiasm not only of the Romans, but
 of the whole Italian people, was raised to
 the highest pitch. But the French revolu-
 tion of 1848 gave a much more powerful
 impulse to the enthusiasm, not only of the
 Italian patriots, but of the friends of liberal
 institutions all over Europe, awakening a
 demand, not for mere administrative re-
 forms, but for popular systems of repre-
 sentative government. These sweeping changes
 the Pope was not prepared to support, and
 from that moment his popularity began
 to decline. A policy of reaction commenced,
 which only widened the breach between
 the Papal Government and the people, and
 gave an impetus to the agitation for organic
 changes. The popular disaffection was
 greatly increased on his taking for his mi-
 nister Count Rossi, one of the most aristoc-
 ratic and unpopular men in Rome; and,
 indeed, the fury of the people could with
 difficulty be restrained. Count Rossi was
 assassinated Nov. 15, and Pius himself, a
 few days later, escaped from Rome in dis-
 guise, and arrived safely in Gaeta, the first
 town in the Neapolitan territory, whither
 he was followed by the members of the
 Papal court and the diplomatic corps. He
 sent to Rome an ordinance, Nov. 27, de-
 claring void all the acts of the Government,
 which he superseded by a state commission.
 This document the Roman Chambers treat-
 ed with contempt, appointed a Provisional
 Government, and set about improving the
 victory they had achieved. The Pope re-
 mained nearly a year and a half at Gaeta
 and Portici, an object of sympathy as the
 head of the Roman Catholic Church. Dur-
 ing his absence, Rome, which was in the
 possession of the native troops under Gar-
 ibaldi, was besieged, and at last taken by
 storm by the French army under Genl.
 Oudinot, after sustaining some reverses.
 The Pope left Portici, April 4, 1850, accom-
 panied by the King of Naples and
 several members of his family. He
 crossed the frontier at Terracina, April 6,
 and re-entered Rome, April 12, with great
 ceremony and splendour. The events of
 the years 1850 and 1851 tended greatly to
 weaken the temporal power of the Holy
 See. A rebellion broke out in the Legations,
 and the inhabitants expressed a desire to
 submit themselves to the government of the
 King of Sardinia. This was subsequently
 effected. In Sept., 1860, the Sardinian
 troops entered the Papal territory, took Pesaro,
 Ancona, the Papal territory, took Pesaro,
 Fano, Urbino, Perugia, Spoleto, and
 brought the campaign to a close by
 the capture of Ancona on September
 23, when General Lamarmora, to whom
 the defence of the Papal forces had been
 intrusted, surrendered with the entire
 garrison as prisoners of war. All the
 States of the Church were now seized by
 the Sardinian troops with the exception of
 Rome, Civita Vecchia, and certain districts
 that were occupied by the French army.
 Differences arose also between the Holy
 See and the French Government, and in
 1864 the famous September Convention was
 concluded between Italy and France, the
 latter power engaging to withdraw all her
 troops from the Pontifical States within the
 space of two years, while Italy engaged not
 to attack the territory of the Holy Father,
 and to prevent even by force every attack
 upon that territory from without. Italy fur-
 ther engaged to abstain from every act of
 aggression against the Papal States, and
 the organisation of a Papal army, and
 herself ready to enter into an arrangement
 to take under her charge a proportionate
 part of the debt of the former States of
 the Church. On the 8th of Dec. following,
 the Pope issued his Encyclical, accompanied
 by a Syllabus of Errors, condemnatory of
 the revolutionary principles of 1789. At
 the commencement of the year 1868, the
 Holy See obtained leave from the French
 Government to raise in France a corps of
 foreign troops, called the Antibes Legion,
 destined for the defence of the Holy See
 after the withdrawal of the French soldiers.
 The impatience of Garibaldi and his fol-
 lowers, however, precipitated the crisis,
 and led to the prolongation of the French
 occupation beyond the period stipulated
 in the Convention of September. The
 "Red-shirts" advanced into the Pontifical
 territory, and defeated the Pontifical troops
 at Monte Rotondo (Oct. 23); but a few
 days later (Nov. 4) they were in turn
 completely vanquished at Mentana by the
 united Pontifical and French armies. The
 French troops remained at Rome until war
 took place between France and Germany,
 when the Emperor Napoleon felt himself
 compelled to withdraw them. Accordingly
 the last detachment left the Pontifical ter-
 ritory, Aug. 8, 1870, and on the 20th of
 the following month, notwithstanding the
 agreement made by King Victor Emanuel
 not to invade the Pope's dominions, the
 Italian troops under General Cadorna, en-
 tered Rome after a short resistance from the
 Pontifical troops, who ceased firing at the
 request of the Holy Father himself. Since
 that period the Sovereign Pontiff has lived
 in seclusion in the Vatican, refusing to
 take part in the grand religious ceremonies
 which formerly attracted many thousands
 of visitors to the Eternal City, and declining
 to enter into any compact with the Italian
 Government on the basis of the Papal
 guarantees voted by the Parliament at
 Florence. On the occasion of his completing
 the twenty-fifth year of his eventful pon-
 tificate, on June 16, 1877, the Holy Father
 received the congratulations not only of his
 religious subjects in every part of the globe
 and of the rulers of Catholic nations, but
 also of several non-Catholic sovereigns, in-

cluding Queen Victoria and the Emperor
 of Germany. The Chief ecclesiastical acts
 of the Pope have been the condemnation of
 the Irish Colleges, the division of England
 into Roman Catholic dioceses in 1869, the
 formal definition of dogma of the Immacu-
 late Conception of the Virgin Mary, Dec. 8, 1854; the publication of the
 famous Encyclical and Syllabus, Dec. 8,
 1864; the canonisation of the Japanese
 martyrs, and lastly, the Ecumenical
 Council of the Vatican convoked by a
 bull, Dec. 8, 1867, and solemnly opened
 in the Vatican Basilica, Dec. 8, 1869.
 The total number of patriarchs, arch-
 bishops, and bishops, who took part in
 the Council at any time between Dec.
 8, 1869, and July 18, 1870, when it
 was suspended in consequence of the in-
 vasion of Rome, was 704. The most impor-
 tant act of the Council was the definition of
 the dogma of the infallibility of the Roman
 Pontiff, in the following terms: "We teach
 and define that it is a dogma of divine
 revelation that the Roman Pontiff, when
 he speaks ex cathedra—that is, when in
 discharge of the office of pastor and teacher
 of all Christians, by virtue of his supreme
 apostolic authority, he defines a doctrine
 regarding faith or morals to be held by the
 Universal Church—is, by the divine assist-
 ance promised to him in Blessed Peter,
 possessed of that infallibility with which
 the divine Redeemer willed that his Church
 should be endowed in defining doctrine
 regarding faith or morals; and that there-
 fore such definitions of the Roman Pontiff
 are of themselves, and not from the consent
 of the Church irreformable." On Aug. 7,
 1873, his Holiness addressed a letter to the
 Emperor of Germany against the measures
 which had been adopted against the Church
 in Prussia. This letter, together with the
 Emperor William's reply, was published at
 Berlin, Oct. 14, 1873. It should be re-
 marked that the French man-of-war *Cor-
 negy*, which had for several years been
 stationed off Civita Vecchia in order to
 afford a refuge for the Pope in case of
 necessity, was withdrawn in Oct. 1874.
 The most recent ecclesiastical acts of the
 Sovereign Pontiff are the proclamation of
 the Jubilee of 1875 (by allocation dated
 Dec. 21, 1874), and the condemnation
 (1875) of the German laws against the
 Church as being wholly null and void.

DE JOUR DE L'AN D'UN VAGABOND.

Albert Gladigay, the vagabond whose
 New Year's Day's unpleasant adventures
 were the subject of this elegant little
 volume, was a French poet little known
 outside the literary circles of Paris. He
 prepared death, just as he was about to
 resume the advantages of a signifying fame,
 stopped the increasing circulation of his
 works; and his poems, upon which his
 reputation is chiefly based, no longer being
 reprinted, are becoming extremely rare.
 His life was a curious medley of many trials
 and few triumphs, and some day we may
 be tempted into recounting it for the
 edification of the Mirror public. Among
 his other methods of winning fame and
 fortune, was that of a dramatic career;
 but as an actor he does not appear to have
 been much more successful than Petiti,
 the great Hungarian poet, to whose career
 his own presents some points of resem-
 blance. It was whilst travelling in Corsica
 to meet a company of comedians, with a
 view of fulfilling an engagement, that
 Gladigay met with the misfortunes here-
 after detailed.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

"On the 1st January, 1850, at six o'clock
 in the morning I was pleasantly startled
 upon the twinkling of the diligence that goes
 from Corte to Ajaccio. My little Cosette
 was curled up on my knees. Awaiting
 daybreak, I vainly tried to distinguish
 some object in the surrounding mist. The
 coach went at a good pace through the
 darkness... when, suddenly, on the sum-
 mit of the Col de San-Pietro, the mist
 vanished, and I uttered a cry of admira-
 tion. The diligence was perched upon the
 summit of an apparently inaccessible road,
 wild and without any parapet. Above
 towered a snowy mountain, of menacing
 aspect; below a chasm from five to six
 hundred feet deep; a sound of torrents,
 and in the branches of the chestnuts the
 roar of the *thibet*, that terrible Corsican
 wind, to which even the *mistral* is but an
 infant breeze. We stopped. The con-
 ductor had a friendly glass with the keeper
 of the inn where we changed horses; a
gendarme's shadow was reflected upon the
 snow. This was a heaven-sent omen,
 which I should not have neglected.
 We arrived at Serraglio. Hailed. I look-
 ed about; the abyss is still more threaten-
 ing than at San-Pietro. I had had
 enough of it; I descended.

"You are wrong to leave the coach,"
 said the conductor. In fact, I was wrong;
 but the vertigo ceased by the swaying
 from one side to the other, and the desire
 of viewing at my ease a country such as
 I had never beheld before, even in the
 Pyrenees, overpowered the conductor's
 wise remarks. I let the diligence go,
 and continued my journey on foot, with
 Cosette, who gambolled and barked at the
 sun."

Enjoying the magnificent scenery, and
 invigorated by his walk, the young com-
 edian, as he likes to style himself, arrives
 about eleven o'clock in the day at the merry
 village of Vivario, famous for its Republican
 traditions. The description Gladigay gives
 of his route is worthy the attention of in-
 tending travellers to Corsica, should they
 not be deterred by what befell him there.
 His account of the beauties of nature there-
 abouts, however, must be passed over in
 order to follow his adventures. Towards
 evening he reaches Boconigno, where
 Napoleon was arrested by the soldiers
 of Paoli. "In entering this village," says
 our hero, "I was far from suspecting that
 a similar honour was reserved for me."
 He is directed to a small inn in the place,
 kept by Muffragli. It was now dark, and
 Gladigay tired. After asking for a bed he
 requested some supper. A *gendarme* being
 present, and condescending to recommend
 the house to him, Gladigay invites him to
 partake of a glass with him. They con-
 verse amiably. Supper is a long time
 being served, but at last the soup is brought
 and partaken of. Our hero is then desired
 to sign his name in the inn register, re-
 presented by a single sheet of paper, in
 which some passages had been wrapped up.
 He complies; and his signature is at
 once handed over to a *gendarme* who enters
 the room; and is then followed by two
 others. Supper over, and Gladigay de-
 sirs of retiring to rest, he is suddenly
 startled by hearing a formidable voice
 address him in a strong Alsatian accent,
 with the words—
 "YOU'RE PARISH!"

and at the same instant his nostrils were

shut by a very decided alcoholic agent;
 it proceeded from the mouth of his in-
 terlocutor, Thessen, a *gendarme*, whose
 name and demeanour poor Gladigay had
 good cause to remember.

"Why do you want a passport?" said he
 to Thessen. "Passports were abolished
 ten years ago."
 "Not at Boconigno!"
 "I remarked," continued Gladigay, "that
 instead of a passport, I had with me
 several letters—one of which, a regis-
 tered one, was engaging me as a com-
 edian for the theatre at Bastia; moreover,
 that the country was quite at peace, and
 that I wished to be left like the country.
 Finally, if they had any doubts about me,
 to keep me under surveillance. I shall not get
 up before eleven o'clock tomorrow morn-
 ing," he added, and desired them to forward
 the *gendarme* to Monsieur Baco, president of
 the tribunal at Bastia, a gentleman to whom
 he was known, and would speedily dis-
 embarrass him of this stupid affair."

"Stupid affair!" shouted Thessen. "Do
 you insult justice! Put his feet in irons!"
 No sooner said than done. His feet were
 heavily ironed so that he could barely
 move; he was rolled on his back, and, in
 dense darkness, left

IN PRISON.
 "I was there, on my back," says
 Gladigay, "extended on a vile floor that
 had not been swept for fifty years, in a
 dungeon out in the rock, the walls of which
 were covered with moisture. The roof was
 the floor of a *gendarme's* chamber. They
 were dancing above me, and the noise
 upon my head did not permit me to turn
 upon my side. I received the dust and
 spider's webs in my eyes. Gusts of cold,
 penetrating wind, entered by the passage.
 My poor Cosette was extended by my
 side, and looked my figure in mourning. A
 truss of hay was hung by me. It was in a
 state of rotteness, and in it I heard dry,
 crackling sounds. The rats and mice
 began to take my figure for the Bois de
 Boulogne, and promiscuously round my nose
 as if it were the Lake."

The dancing went on above the un-
 fortunate fellow for two hours, during the
 whole of which time he fancied himself the
 victim of some disagreeable practical joke.
 Finally, two compassionate *gendarmes*
 brought him a hair coverlet, a glass of clean
 water, and, to his inexpressible joy, tobacco
 and pipes. These comforts he paid for, and
 was then left with the parting words, "Ah,
 you had but confessed!" Poor Gladigay
 pondered vainly over this inexplicable
 sentence, and then as vainly attempted to
 sleep. The hardness of his couch, the
 weight of his irons, and the demonstrations
 of the rats and mice—Cosette's valour
 notwithstanding—kept him in a state of
 horrid wakefulness. Frozen by cold, at-
 tacked by colic, and all his cries unheeded,
 eventually he fell into a state of fever.

He divined that it was morning by the
 sound of voices above him, and naturally
 believed himself the object of the conversa-
 tion. He could distinguish the words
 without understanding their application:
 "Rogue, honour, income, medal." Ultimate-
 ly Thessen, his captor, and his myrmidons
 appeared, and removed his irons, but his
 feet were so benumbed that he did not
 notice the release. He was told to get up,
 but was unable to move. Thessen seized
 him, lifted him, and thrust him into the
 courtyard, where he staggered, blinded by
 the daylight, and fainting, amid the
 laughter of the band.

IN THE COURTYARD.

he was again asked to confess.
 "What do you want me to confess?"
 demanded Gladigay. "That I am cold—
 that you have half-murdered me?"

"Proceed to search him," was the reply.
 They searched me with such delicacy
 that they tore out the pocket of my coat,
 says our hero.

"Strip! Be sharp! Quicker than that,
 youascal!"
 Finding that he did not undress very
 quickly, Thessen and a comrade pulled off
 his clothes, and stripped him to the waist.
 It was the 2nd of January, eight o'clock
 in the morning, and in a mountainous district.
 The wind blew, and the poor fellow shivered.

"The innocent do not tremble," remark-
 ed one of the assistants.

"On me," says Gladigay, "they found
 my watch, some letters, and my purse,
 which they took, and then permitted me to
 re-dress under the inspection of the heads
 and idlers of the place, who had come to
 see the criminal. In answer to his demand
 to be allowed to send some telegrams to
 persons who knew him at Bastia, he was
 again imprisoned in the dungeon.

Towards ten o'clock he was taken out
 and conducted to Thessen's bureau, where
 that marvellous being was proudly installed
 in a chair. He